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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Before The Honorable Charles R. Breyer, Judge

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.) NO. CR 18-00577-CRB

MICHAEL RICHARD LYNCH and STEPHEN KEITH CHAMBERLAIN,

Defendants.

San Francisco, California Wednesday, November 29, 2023

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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Wednesday - November 29, 2023

Kristina Green, and Zach Abrahamson.

1:55 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

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THE CLERK: Calling Criminal Action CR-18-0577, USA versus Michael Richard Lynch and Stephen Keith Chamberlain.

Counsel, please step forward and state your appearances for the record.

MR. LEACH: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Robert Leach on behalf of the United States. I'm here with Adam Reeves,

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon.

MR. MORVILLO: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Chris
Morvillo and Reid Weingarten for Mr. Lynch, who's present in

the courtroom.

MR. LINCENBERG: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Gary Lincenberg. And two of my colleagues, Michael Landman and Ray Seilie, are with me, along with our client, Mr. Chamberlain, who is present in court.

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. Now, if everybody is sitting, I am going to -- I left my papers in chambers, so I'll be back in two minutes.

(Pause in proceedings.)

THE COURT: So I assume, in my absence, you were all discussing who wants to come forward and represent Mr. Brandon Sims; because if you do, you'll get a lot of credit, because

that's not a representation that's going to go easy that I can 1 predict, unless anybody has a different prediction. I see 2 there are some issues there. 3 All right. Well, thank you very much for coming. 4 This matter is on for a motion to dismiss as to the counts 5 and, in particular, a motion to dismiss Count 17, as a 6 7 basically improper joinder. Not an improper joinder, that it's duplications and it ought not to survive in this indictment. 8 It's also on for discovery. I've received 9 Mr. Chamberlain's -- where are you Mr. -- there you are --10 11 filing, requesting the issuance of subpoenas. And, of course, I've received Mr. Lynch's request as well. 12 13 So let me -- and I've read everything. So let me get to what I think is the heart of it, in terms 14 15 of the motions that are in front of me. 16 As to the first two motions, I'm denying those motions for 17 the reasons stated by the Government. I think that they 18 survive for the reasons that the Government has opposed the 19 dismissal. Count 17 presents a different problem. Count 17 is 20 complicated. It's complicated because, I think, in part, the 21 22 cure for its, quote, duplicitous nature may very well rest with 23 the motion of -- pardon me -- with the bill of particulars. The bill of particulars has been drafted, I think, with 24

sort of an escape clause, as the Defense points out. It's not

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just unequivocal. It seems to, maybe, equivocate a bit. And, of course, that's -- in the nature of a bill of particulars, that's what a bill of particulars is designed to avoid.

It's a notice type of thing that says "This is what the case is. And you're on notice it's this and it's not that."

And the Government -- I could order the Government to refine its bill of particulars, and then see whether or not it does survive it all.

That is a process that I could engage in, and which I choose, at this point, not to engage in. Instead, the Court, sua sponte, is severing Count 17 from the indictment, and the defendant will -- the defendants will go to trial on the other counts. I will at some point decide Count 17, and render a judgment, but it will not be part of the initial trial.

The Court finds that, actually, both sides in this case would be prejudiced by the -- for different reasons, by the inclusion of Count 17 if it were part of this trial. And, in particular, the length of the trial would be unduly lengthened given the issues that would be introduced by Count 17. So I'm severing it.

And, accordingly, the motions with respect to discovery are hereby denied as moot. The subpoenas are hereby denied as moot because the Court feels that it's not presently before it.

So with that surprise to everybody, do you want to comment?

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Could I first confer with -- for one
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              MR. LEACH:
     second with my counsel?
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              THE COURT: Confer. And if you want to say something,
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     you can say something. We're here. Everybody made the big
 4
 5
     trip.
           So come on.
              MR. LEACH: Thank you, Your Honor.
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          That didn't take long.
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          That's fine with the Government. Thank you.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. REEVES: Good afternoon. Adam Reeves for the
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    United States.
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              THE COURT: Who's going to bell the cat?
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              MR. WEINGARTEN: I am quite surprised by the ruling.
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          Reid Weingarten for --
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              THE COURT: It's nice to have you back here,
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    Mr. Weingarten.
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              MR. WEINGARTEN: It's wonderful to be back.
                                                           Thank
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    you.
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          You did catch me by surprise. I didn't expect that
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     ruling. But I would observe the following:
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          That, even without Count 17, my expectation at this trial
     is that there will be a significant amount of post-acquisition
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     evidence clearly relevant and clearly admissible. And let me
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     just give a couple of examples.
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          The Government not only returned the superseding
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indictment with Count 17, which changed the world. And, of course, their bill of particulars talked about how they wanted to introduce evidence of the first two quarters of 2012, and that's obviously post-acquisition stuff.

They also indicated in their 404(b) motion, that whatever happens with Count 17, the allegations that they've made against Mike Lynch in Count 17 are coming in, or they're going to endeavor to have them to come in as 404(b).

The combination of, obviously, of Count 17, the bill of particulars representations made by the Government, and the 404(b) notice, caused us to request the additional evidence in the form of our subpoenas. I still believe that, because of the 404(b) motion, and because there's every expectation in our defense that Mike Lynch will testify, and that his intent will be critically important at this trial, and it will be critically important to show how he behaved after the acquisition, utterly consistent with innocence, that post-acquisition stuff is going to be part of the trial, even without 17.

I just -- that's my first reaction to the Court's ruling, and I wanted to make that point to the Court today.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I would say in response to that, first of all: The question of what post-acquisition activity would be permitted is a question which, obviously, I'll decide upon being presented with, quote, offers of proof

as to its relevance and materiality and its probative value and that it outweighs the undue consumption of time.

However -- now I say what is obvious -- this is not the first time this case has gone to trial.

MR. WEINGARTEN: I know.

THE COURT: This case went to trial and, in some respects -- some limited respects, and maybe different from what you intend to do -- there was an offer by defense counsel to go into post-acquisition conduct. That was -- and which I denied.

Now, whether I correctly denied it or not -- that is to say, in some larger sense, correctly denied or not isn't really an issue because the circuit affirmed this -- the Court's decision. So I would just say I'm not bound or -- nor are you, to the rulings of this court in that case, or the appeal in that case, as to certain aspects.

You are bound by the -- at least I am; I don't know if you're bound by anything. I don't mean you to act in a boundless way, I'm saying this Court has to follow what the circuit says is law. And all I'm saying is that you should be mindful of that when you make your presentation as to why, in this particular case, it justifies proceeding in a particular way.

And so I say that maybe this is more of an opening the door-type of ruling. That is to say, maybe, if the Government

presents its case in a way consistent with pre-acquisition conduct -- which they have to prove in any event; there's no such thing as a hindsight fraud, it either occurred or didn't occur as of the dates that it's alleged to have occurred. If it didn't occur, whatever he did afterward makes no difference.

Which is, of course, somewhat instructive with Count 17, because if he's acquitted of all the other counts, I think that it becomes somewhat academic as to what would happen to Count 17. I've not heard the Government ever prosecuting a case solely of a coverup when the individual case has been found not worthy of liability. And I'm sure that's not what's in focus here.

Nevertheless, I would just encourage the Defense to lay their -- to the extent they want to, consistent with their defense, lay their cards on the table and get me to rule if I can.

Now, I will say this -- now, you've come to up obstacle number 2 with me. Obstacle number 2 is, I'm generally reluctant to issue -- to rule on motions in limine in which I think the context of the relevance of the motion is not heightened for the Court's consideration, that it's not presented.

Now, you're saying a different thing and I hear you.

You're saying: Look, Judge, our defense is in large part or in some part dependent on post-acquisition conduct.

Maybe it is and maybe it isn't. I don't know. I don't know. But I don't want anybody to be blindsided. I don't want you to think that you're going to come here and try Case A, if it's pretty clear that I'm not going to allow Case A in.

I mean, you can present it and you can argue it. But I want you -- and I'm really preaching to the choir; the idea that you wouldn't be prepared to try this case is beyond my view.

I just want to make sure that we all see what the ground rules are, whether we like them or not, as early on as we can with the understanding that I -- I'm somewhat -- I'm reluctant to deal with motions in limine about certain conduct that would only become relevant if certain things happen.

Now, you say, well, your client will testify. And that decision is entirely your client's. It may be that, after you hear the case and your case-in-chief, you believe or your client believes that he should not testify, or he wants to testify. That's entirely his right.

And at that point, you make certain decisions. Or you may make them in advance. But, indeed, the decisions that you're going to be called on to make are essentially decisions that are made in realtime. And the Court likes to be able to decide things in realtime, because then I have an entire context.

So I say: Look, if the Government introduces certain things, opens the door to certain issues, maybe something that

otherwise would be irrelevant, or otherwise would be excludable, comes in.

Similarly, if the Defense says X, and they have something in post-acquisition conduct that demonstrates not-X, then it becomes relevant, where normally X or not-X wouldn't come in.

So everybody has got to lay it out. You lay it out to yourself. I don't care what you decide. No problem one way or the other. But lay it out to yourself and see how it goes, and then figure out how you're going to deal with it. But I'm more than willing to meet and discuss motions in limine in -- sufficiently in advance of the trial to allow the parties to prepare, to the extent that I can be helpful in that regard.

MR. WEINGARTEN: May I say one more thing?

THE COURT: You may say whatever -- Mr. Weingarten, we have the afternoon.

MR. WEINGARTEN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. WEINGARTEN: So when I was last here, I talked about the rule of the case and you said: No rule of the case. You're completely different. Different defendant. You weren't here the last time.

And I said, Great. And I thought you were prescient with all that came afterwards because I did anticipate, you know, we were going to have to take on Count 17 and all that, and that's why we wanted more evidence with our subpoenas.

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Having said that, I think you were prescient in that, this trial, the trial in March, will be completely different than the last trial. THE COURT: Well, it would be different -- I can't imagine that it will be completely different. I mean, they arise out of the same indictment. MR. WEINGARTEN: Well, that's fair. That's fair. But I would say that there will be an active defense, and there is an expectation that my client will testify. When that happens, we are going to center on his intent. We believe there's a tremendous amount of evidence utterly inconsistent with culpability. And we expect an effective and aggressive cross-examination, obviously, from my friends over here. I guess what I'm saying -- and I'm thinking aloud here -is it seems --THE COURT: We all do that. MR. WEINGARTEN: Thank you. There seems to me to be an inevitability that post-acquisition stuff is going to be important, and it's going to be relevant, and it's going to be admissible. And I'm just trying to figure out how best -- and you're saying, perhaps a motion in limine or a trial brief or something along those

THE COURT: Well, it's not that I'm concerned about

lines, so that you're apprised of what we're intending to do.

being surprised. I mean, that's the job.

MR. WEINGARTEN: Sure.

THE COURT: That's okay.

But I think what you can expect -- what you ought to expect from the Court is the Court's candor, but you also want to expect some indication of how the Court is going, and what the Court thinks is in and what the Court thinks is out.

It just -- now, you don't have to agree with it and you can contest it, but -- well, I don't know that I'm adding anything to what you said.

So people would say "You've said enough. Don't say anything more. You'll just get in trouble somewhere down the line." Like somebody will come back and say "Well, didn't you say this, Judge? Like, didn't you say this is a separate case?"

MR. WEINGARTEN: I was --

THE COURT: Well, of course, it's a separate case; but it's a separate case in which I don't think successfully can be argued the territoriality of it. I mean, that was in the last case, you know, you couldn't prosecute a person for this when they're in England doing these things and so forth.

I mean, certain things have been decided. Certain things -- your client's conduct with respect to this has not been decided at all. Has not been heard.

MR. WEINGARTEN: Right.

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As far as I'm concerned -- and I can
         THE COURT:
answer truthfully: I don't remember any of it. You know?
mean, maybe -- it was -- what? -- five-years ago? I don't know
how long ago it was. Maybe that's the shelf-life of what
occupies my brain.
     But, I mean, I don't know what, if any, his involvement
was. So you are -- in that regard, it's a -- it's a clean
slate. I hope -- I mean, I hope you understand that. I mean,
it's the truth. And we'll just see how it goes.
        MR. WEINGARTEN:
                         Okay.
     I would request permission to consult with --
         THE COURT: You can consult with him any time.
        MR. WEINGARTEN: We didn't anticipate this ruling.
                    Go ahead. Mr. Morvillo is no stranger.
        THE COURT:
        MR. WEINGARTEN:
                         Okay. Thank you.
                 (Defense counsel conferring.)
        MR. LINCENBERG: This is Gary Lincenberg. Hi, Judge.
        THE COURT:
                    Hello.
        MR. LINCENBERG: Judge -- Mr. Weingarten -- they're
consulting on an issue with regard to the Court's ruling.
If -- I think it makes sense, there's a couple of points we
wanted to argue. They indicated it's okay, if it's okay with
the Court --
         THE COURT:
                    Sure.
        MR. LINCENBERG: I'm going to have my colleague
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Mr. Seilie, first, address the Court's ruling or tentative
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     ruling on one of the motions --
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              THE COURT: Tentative ruling? What was tentative
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     about it? If it was tentative, I apologize for that confusion.
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              MR. LICENBERG: When it's against me --
              THE COURT: It's final.
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              MR. LINCENBERG: -- I like to think of it as
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     tentative.
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              THE COURT: All right. Okay.
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          Well, I'm not quite sure it's so against you.
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              MR. LINCENBERG: This has to do with -- I wasn't -- it
     sounded like the Court ruled on our motion with regard to
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     statute of limitations or did --
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              THE COURT: Yes, I did.
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              MR. LINCENBERG: Okay. So that's what --
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              THE COURT: Oh, no. I'm sorry. The first two
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    motions, one was on the statute of limitations and the other
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     was your argument.
              MR. LINCENBERG: There was an extraterritoriality by
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    Mr. Weingarten as well as.
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              THE COURT: The first two motions. Did I miss that?
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              MR. LEACH: One was on statute of limitations, Your
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    Honor.
              THE COURT:
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                          What?
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              MR. LEACH: Sorry. One was on the statute of
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limitations, Your Honor. The second was one on failure to
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     state a claim because of duplicity and failure to state a claim
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     for securities fraud.
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          I understand the Court is denying both of those --
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              THE COURT: Yes, I did.
              MR. LINCENBERG: We had a separate statute of
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     limitations --
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              THE COURT: It's denied.
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              MR. LINCENBERG: Okay. Can we briefly are heard on a
    part of that?
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              THE COURT:
                          Sure.
              MR. LINCENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: So -- oh, that's very nice. He got you to
     make the argument.
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              MR. SEILIE: Exactly, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: I just want to get this, really, down.
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    He -- after learning that I denied the motion, he now has
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     suggested that you make the argument.
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              MR. SEILIE: That's correct, Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: That's great.
              MR. SEILIE: -- I think, he's trying to preserve his
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     record.
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              THE COURT:
                          Pardon? Well, maybe I'll change my mind.
    Go ahead.
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              MR. SEILIE: Ray Seilie on behalf of Steve
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Chamberlain.

Your Honor, I just wanted to address one small part of the statute of limitations motion.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SEILIE: There was a request -- in addition to the request for dismissal on timeliness grounds, there was also a request for additional discovery into the Government's purposes for seeking these foreign materials.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SEILIE: In our briefing, we identified the circumstances which, in our view, lead to at least some possibility that the reason these requests were sought in the first place was in order to extend the statute of limitations and not for a legitimate investigative reason.

In similar circumstances, I believe this court has indicated that discovery would be appropriate in order to see whether the purpose -- whether the Government's requests were made as part of a good faith investigative purpose or made for the improper purpose of simply buying themselves a three-year extension of a statute of limitations.

THE COURT: And I was the one -- I think I was the one who granted the extensions; right?

MR. SEILIE: You granted one of them, I believe.

THE COURT: I granted one. So you're saying I was deceived by the Government?

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Well, I think -- and I can address -- at MR. SEILIE: least with respect to Count 2, which I could get into as well, you were not the judge who signed off on that order. you only --Who was it? Who was the judge? THE COURT: MR. SEILIE: I believe it was Judge Chen, but I'm not --THE COURT: Oh, you could make a very good argument on this. Go right ahead. MR. SEILIE: It wasn't that you were -- none of arguments that we raised in our motion indicate that you -that anyone was deceived, Your Honor. I think the issue is -you know, on their -- on the surface, these requests were not really disputing that they sought evidence that's relevant to some of the charges in this case. The issue is more about the timing. When you look at the timing, the Government is making these foreign requests right before various statutes of limitation expire. And they're seeking evidence that they either have in some form in their possession already, or are seeking evidence that they would have sought at the very beginning of their investigation. These aren't sort of forms of evidence that you would only know to seek after pieces of the investigation have been completed.

THE COURT: How do you know they would have only

sought -- I mean, do you know the way the Government works?

I mean, the idea that the Government works according to some well-defined pattern of practice is true in some cases. But it's also not true in many other cases. Things occur to them. They take a look at their evidence. Somebody says something to them, and they say "Oh, well, maybe we can find out from this and that," and so forth. I mean, they are -- that's just not the way they work.

If you were to give me some, you know, "This is the protocol, you must do it this way," and they don't do in that way, then I would have some concern. But I don't think there's a real protocol that's laid out by DOJ.

And I think, practical experience tells me that investigations are, for lack of a better word, haphazard.

They -- they come about as a result of somebody saying something to them, somebody -- new eyes looking at it, interpreting it differently. That's just the way it works.

MR. SEILIE: Well, Your Honor, I guess -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: And I'm not quite sure what discovery would really -- other than, of course, it would prolong it and, of course, it looks at processes that are generally not looked at in terms of disclosure. And it certainly complicates the case. Though, in some cases it may be warranted.

I'm not saying it's never warranted. There is -- what you sought is warranted. I think, in this case, though, it

doesn't -- it's not warranted, and that's why I've denied it. 1 So I want to thank you. And your dear associate there 2 owes you a big one. 3 MR. SEILIE: Thank you, Your Honor. 4 5 Okay. Thank you very much. THE COURT: Yes. Who else are you throwing up here? 6 I'll throw --7 MR. LINCENBERG: Take the sword -- listen --THE COURT: 8 9 MR. LINCENBERG: Two small points. THE COURT: 10 Yes. 11 MR. LINCENBERG: First, the Court issued an order for us to file and proceed with letters rogatory as to a witness 12 named Rob Knight; he was one of Deloitte accountants. 13 I wanted to advise the Court, we didn't do that because 14 15 it's unnecessary. The Government has, in good faith, assisted 16 us, and Mr. Knight has now accepted subpoena --17 THE COURT: That's great. 18 MR. LINCENBERG: -- to testify here in San Francisco. The second point I wanted to mention -- so the parties 19 20 have done a lot of meeting and conferring. We have a tentative 21 schedule for depositions in the UK in January. There is one witness in Australia that the Government 22 23 wants to depose. His name is Matt Stefan. And we had discussed trying to do this in January because of the crunch of 24 25 time and what needs to be done in February and so forth.

Government counsel, as I understand it, has been trying in good faith to secure testimony from Mr. Stefan. They were unable to come up with a date in January. Government counsel indicated that they're hoping to do so in February.

And I would ask the Court to set a deadline for the taking of Mr. Stefan's deposition, if it's going to occur, as February 2nd. And the reason I make the request is because there's a -- a big crunch of tasks that we're all doing in -- every day now, but February and into March, it's going to be overwhelming. There's motions --

THE COURT: Let me cut this short. I don't disagree with you that it's a good idea to get this done early rather than late. But the way I would proceed is I'm not going to set a deadline; however, if the deposition then interferes with other work, other things that you can't do both at the same time, then I'll consider quashing it at that point.

But, in fairness, this is not a witness they control, as far as I know. And you start giving deadlines and the witness says, "All, I have to do is hold out until February 2nd, and they'll never bother me again" -- not that they would think that. Right. That's why I don't put a deadline.

Nevertheless, I'm sensitive to your request, and if it turns out to be difficult, then you can come back to court and explain to me why.

MR. LINCENBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.

Thank you. 1 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. I had one quick 2 MR. REEVES: question, and I think that's it for the Government. 3 4 THE COURT: Good. 5 MR. REEVES: The trial will have a premium around scheduling, and witnesses are already asking about what week 6 7 they would appear in the second of March and early April. question is: What is the schedule, the trial schedule, 8 roughly, that the Court intends to follow with regard to the 9 10 trial? How many -- what days, if you're in a position to tell 11 us? THE COURT: Okay. So that's a function, in part, of 12 how long is this trying trial going to take? 13 MR. REEVES: Well, you just made it shorter, Your 14 15 Honor. 16 **THE COURT:** Well, arguably, but who knows. 17 Well, I think it's a good idea that you meet and confer, 18 if necessary. Come up with some proposals. I want to try -- I 19 think, as a general rule, we won't meet on Friday; I just think 20 that that's fine. 21 MR. REEVES: Okay. 22 The problem is that I know that counsel is THE COURT: 23 out of state or, worse, Los Angeles. And the question is, I think, you do have to come in on Sunday, I just don't know how 24 25 to avoid -- I don't want to start late Monday morning, because

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number one that depends on any number of things, and I've got a
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     jury, you know, which I assume I'll have 16 people sitting
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     here; that is four alternates.
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              MR. REEVES: We would recommend that, yes.
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              THE COURT: So I think I would go Monday through
     Thursday; take my criminal calendar, move it to Friday; take my
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     civil calendar, move it to Friday.
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          I like to start, probably, 9:15 in the morning, run
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     until -- I don't know -- 10:00 at night, something like that,
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     10:00 or 11:00, whenever we're finished with the day's
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     witnesses, and then move on.
          Has anybody got a problem with that?
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              MR. REEVES: That sounds great. Thank you very much,
     Your Honor.
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                          That's my trial law.
              THE COURT:
          The last case I tried was in front of Judge Ingram, and he
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     asked how I liked it. It was 27 years ago. And I said then,
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     "Trial practice is for younger people."
          I meant younger than myself. So that's all of you.
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     Because, now, I walk into a room and everybody in the room is
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     younger than myself, so I don't worry about that anymore.
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          But, no, we'll go to about 4:00 on any particular day.
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          In terms of order of witnesses, you should all feel free
     to adjust that in any way that is consistent with witness!
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     schedules and so forth. So if you have to take somebody out of
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order, fine.

And, also, I encourage -- and I know I'll have no problem at all -- the trading of schedules; that is, that the Government will tell you who's going to come in the next two days, or something like that. Work all that out so that everybody is prepared to proceed.

MR. REEVES: Your Honor, there has been productive conferring with -- amongst the parties at a level that I've not seen before. There's a high level of cooperation and consideration around scheduling, around Mr. Lincenberg's point about "the schedule is looming," and how important it is to get things scheduled, and I think there's been a lot of progress. So in that spirit, we've already begun to talk about notice and disclosures to ensure that the trial proceeds in an efficient way.

THE COURT: Let's work on document stipulation. I do not want an argument about authenticity of documents if you actually don't have a good faith belief that somehow the document is a fake.

Now, I know, you know, saying it at today's date can be quite different from saying it five years ago and so forth.

But, these are documents that were created at least five years ago, and they've all been somewhat vetted.

So let's try to avoid all that. Work out stipulations. You can read stipulations to the jury.

You know, what will matter in the case will be, you know, ten witnesses -- and I don't know, can I say ten witnesses and ten documents? I don't know whether that's fair in this case or not; but it will be a limited number of documents and a limited number of witnesses. And that's what it will turn on. Okay. Anything else from anyone?

Yes, Mr. Weingarten?

MR. WEINGARTEN: If I may, Judge.

THE COURT: Oh, you're going to come and give me the results of poll that was conducted.

MR. WEINGARTEN: No poll.

You did catch us by surprise with the ruling. And I heard every word that you said. And I understand your rulings completely. But I do want to just talk a little bit more about the subpoenas that we requested.

THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead.

MR. WEINGARTEN: And I think there's some worthwhile undertaking here in that I do think -- let me back up a half of step.

Obviously, in our papers, we made certain representations about the conduct of HP. We anticipate it because they're on their witness list, all the upper-echelon HP witnesses testifying. At the core of what we said is that we believe HP made up, out of whole cloth, the allegation that there was a \$5 billion fraud. That's a big statement by us, and we backed

it up with the documents that were our exhibits.

What we -- what we sought to do with the subpoenas is supplement that presentation because we thought it would be germane to the trial.

So now, you know, you've severed Count 17. We may still have to deal with Count 17 one day in the world. And if we do, for all the reasons that we put in our papers, we would like to have those documents.

THE COURT: Well, wait. Let me stop you there.

Because you may have to deal with Count 17 -- though, actually,

I can't concede that you will. Because of one of two things

will happen -- maybe a third.

One is: He'll be convicted of a charge. And if he is, nothing that I know in the sentencing statute that would suggest that he get a sentence longer than that which is prescribed in the sentencing statute.

The second alternative -- and perhaps the even more likely one; I have no merits decision -- is he will be acquitted.

And, as I said before, if he's acquitted, I can't conceive that the Government would go against him.

So I'm saying, I think, practically speaking, in either event, you may never have to face Count 17. So I don't think that -- and the reason I raise it is that's not the argument that would convince me that "at some time you have to prepare for it, so let's do it now."

```
I'm not done.
                                              So -- I live in the
 1
              MR. WEINGARTEN:
     world, so I understand everything you just said.
 2
          The 404(b) issue is important to us.
 3
                         Well, we'll see how the -- now I've ruled.
 4
              THE COURT:
 5
    Now I've ruled. And I've also told them what I think -- ways
 6
     that they can open the door and ways that they don't open the
 7
     door.
           So they're a bright group of young people --
              MR. WEINGARTEN: I agree with that.
 8
              THE COURT: -- and they'll think of what I said, and
 9
     they'll realize that, you know, the rodeo in this court may not
10
11
    be the rodeo in some other court. And this is what they're
     facing, and so how do they want to deal with 404(b); what are
12
13
     they really going to say now?
          That's up to them. They come back and say, "Oh, no, it's
14
15
     all coming in, " and da-da-da, "and it's all 404(b)."
16
    back with your subpoena requests. Okay?
17
          And I know we have a time issue --
18
              MR. WEINGARTEN:
                               We do.
                         -- but let's not get all tied up about
19
              THE COURT:
20
     that.
21
              MR. WEINGARTEN: Here's my suggestion: I don't think
     we need much from anybody, other than from us, in terms of the
22
23
     subpoenas, in that the Government didn't object to the issuance
     of the subpoenas. Let's say they're cut. And then we
24
25
    negotiate or we fight with the lawyers from the entities, and
```

if there's a motion to quash then, of course, it's here. 1 2 THE COURT: That's one way to approach it, but it's not mine. 3 But nice try. I don't blame you for saying it. 4 5 MR. WEINGARTEN: Can I try one --THE COURT: I'm just saying, I'm not going to do it 6 7 that way; I'm going to do it another way. And we'll see what the Government does. 8 Really, the ball is in the Government's court I mean -- or 9 the Court's court. 10 11 It's up to you guys to figure out how you're going to try your case. Now you see what, at least, the Court thinks are 12 the parameters. They can change. And they can change in a 13 variety of ways. They can change by the Government's 14 15 presentation. They can change by your presentation. 16 change by the defendant testifying or not testifying. All of 17 those things. They can change by questions asked and answers 18 being permitted, of lines of questioning to witnesses. Parameters can change. 19 It's a living thing, as much as anything can be a living 20 thing in court. And so the question is -- I don't -- that's 21 22 why I don't like to do these things, other than, basically, 23 trying to say, "This is what I think the case is going to be." And then if it turns out to be different, it turns out to be 24

25

different.

```
1
              MR. WEINGARTEN:
                               Okay.
                                      Just one more point.
 2
              THE COURT: Go ahead.
              MR. WEINGARTEN: Okay. My Spidey sense tells me that
 3
     post-ac is going to be relevant in this trial. And all I'm
 4
 5
     saying right now is I would like to be armed with the relevant
     evidence to meet it. And that's, simply stated, the subpoenas.
 6
 7
          I don't think anybody is put out as a result of that,
     other than, perhaps, the recipients of the subpoenas. And if
 8
     they're overbroad or whatever, we litigate or negotiate.
 9
10
     simple as that.
11
          I made that point --
              THE COURT: Well, I would say this as to that -- first
12
13
     of all, I'm not agreeing with you.
          But, secondly, you can talk - I don't know. Can you not
14
15
     talk to these people? Can you not send out your investigator
16
     to talk to them? Do you know what they're going to say?
17
          And maybe you don't want to do it that way.
18
              MR. WEINGARTEN: There's not a love relationship right
19
    now between HP and Mike Lynch.
20
                          That's probably true. I'll accept that.
              THE COURT:
21
    Okay.
22
          I don't know when -- look, that gets me into the
23
     preparation of the case. I'm not --
24
              MR. WEINGARTEN: You're not there.
25
          One more, if I may.
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```
Obviously, I understand from your rulings and such, and
 1
     many other judge's rulings, that the materiality standard is
 2
     objective; I understand that completely.
 3
              THE COURT:
                          Right.
 4
 5
              MR. WEINGARTEN: I also read your opinion in
     Bogucki -- I don't know if I am pronouncing it correctly.
 6
                                                                It's
 7
     a very important case --
              THE COURT: It is?
                                  I wrote it.
 8
              MR. WEINGARTEN: I know you did. That's why I'm
 9
     raising it.
10
          And what you said there, simply stated --
11
              THE COURT: Oh, I remember that case. Is that the one
12
13
     that I gave a Rule 29?
              MR. WEINGARTEN: You did.
14
              THE COURT: Well, I remember it; they remember it even
15
16
    more.
17
              MR. WEINGARTEN: I understand that too. I understand
18
     my friend over here probably remembers it most of all.
19
          But the point I'm making now is: The relationship between
20
    HP and Mike Lynch is relevant, from start to finish, based upon
21
     that decision and --
22
                          I'm going to reread it.
              THE COURT:
              MR. WEINGARTEN:
23
                               Okay. But I --
              THE COURT: I'm going to reread it, and if I change my
24
    mind, I'll let you know.
25
```

```
I quess it just reinforces my point
 1
              MR. WEINGARTEN:
     that we should -- there's nothing inappropriate or nothing
 2
     crazy about us being armed for what I'm saying is likely to be
 3
     the inevitable.
 4
 5
          And there's a sort of a practical issue. I mean, we're
 6
     going to London and do some depositions. There's every
 7
     expectation based upon the state of the case that post-ac would
    be --
 8
 9
              THE COURT: Let's see what they say. Let's see
     what -- let's see what they say.
10
11
              MR. WEINGARTEN: But, Judge, they're going to say it
     in opening statement. That's --
12
13
              THE COURT: No, no, no. They're going to say -- I
     don't know, where are we on the 404(b) stuff?
14
15
          I mean, maybe it's fair -- maybe it is fair for me to say
16
     to the Government "Why don't you revisit the 404(b) and tell me
17
     what it is that you're going to want to introduce on 404(b) in
18
     light of the Court's decision?"
19
          That's not unfair. I could ask that. I can ask that.
          I mean, if it's their intention to go ahead and introduce
20
     these topics, I think you're right. All I'm saying is I need
21
     to know what their intention is.
22
23
          Can you submit something on that issue?
                           I was going to try to answer the Court's
24
              MR. REEVES:
25
     question. Would you like a submission?
```

```
THE COURT:
 1
                          Yes.
                         Whatever -- I don't have it in front of me.
 2
          I don't know.
          Whatever you've said about the 404(b) -- have you said
 3
 4
     something about it? I assume you have.
 5
              MR. REEVES: Yes.
                                 I think --
              THE COURT: Go take a look at it and just see, now,
 6
 7
     what it is that you intend to do in terms of 404(b) material.
              MR. REEVES: I can offer some direction.
 8
              THE COURT: I don't want direction. I want a writing.
 9
     I want something in written form.
10
              MR. REEVES: That would be fine. We'll do that.
11
12
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
13
              MR. WEINGARTEN: One more thing, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: One more thing? How many one-more-things
14
15
     do you have, Mr. Weingarten?
16
              MR. WEINGARTEN: I love being here, so I don't want to
17
     sit down.
18
              THE COURT: Stay as long as you want.
              MR. WEINGARTEN: All kidding aside, we got the most
19
20
     recent witness list from the Government; this was supposed to
21
    be the final one. The one before that had 65 witnesses.
                                                               This
22
     one had, I think, 80.
23
                          Oh, it's going to the wrong direction.
              THE COURT:
                              It grew. And we request --
24
              MR. WEINGARTEN:
25
              THE COURT: Oh, that's not good news.
```

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I take them very seriously --
 1
              MR. WEINGARTEN:
                         What's the next one? A hundred?
 2
              THE COURT:
          Where are you?
 3
              MR. REEVES: We're tightening up now, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          That sounds -- that's not my definition of
 6
     tightening, 65 to 80.
              MR. REEVES: Your ruling has helped.
 7
              THE COURT: Okay. Let's get a new witness list out.
 8
              MR. WEINGARTEN: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.
 9
              THE COURT: Anything else?
10
11
              MR. REEVES: Not for the United States. Thank you,
     Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: How about from the Defense, anything?
13
              MR. LINCENBERG:
                               No.
                                    Thank you, Your Honor.
14
15
                          Judge, should I set aside March 18 through
              THE CLERK:
16
     April 2nd for this trial?
17
              THE COURT: Yes. At least.
18
              MR. REEVES: I think a little longer would be in --
              THE COURT: I think so too.
19
20
              THE CLERK:
                         Okay.
21
              THE COURT: What did we talk about?
              MR. REEVES: You know, very roughly, I think it would
22
23
    be appropriate -- I think, the Government's case is
     approximately three to four weeks.
24
25
          And I've heard that there will be a Defense case.
```

think --1 THE COURT: Let's take it to the end of April. That's 2 number one. 3 Okay. THE CLERK: 4 5 THE COURT: Let's do jury selection the week before. MR. REEVES: Okay. 6 And on that issue, what I want are jury 7 THE COURT: questionnaires from both sides. I'm a great believer in jury 8 questionnaires. They are -- I've always wondered: Why is it 9 that 12 people that you know the least amount about sit as the 10 11 jury in a case? And it seemed to me wrong. It seemed to me they are 12 13 people that you should know something about. So also -- so a questionnaire, within limits -- and I, 14 15 you know, I don't want "Are you a member of the NRA," or "Do 16 you subscribe to 'Field & Stream', " or "What is your favorite political party, " or any of that. That's not going to be 17 18 asked. But there are issues. Hewlett Packard, there may be 19 20 issues of publicity. There may be issues of corporations. 21 There may be issues about shareholders. I don't know. All of this sort of thing, I think, can be fit in a questionnaire, 22 23 carefully designed. Try to limit the questions -- I don't want to see some 85 24 25 questions -- but enough information that will tell you, "This

```
is a person I don't want, " or "This is a" -- I mean, I
 1
     actually -- I know it's geared to cause challenges, but we all
 2
     know that it's used for more than that, if it's a successful
 3
     questionnaire. And so I don't mind it being -- cover the
 4
 5
     field.
          I also would remind the parties of the way I do voir dire
 6
     is I do the initial voir dire. The parties will get the
 7
     questionnaire in advance -- well in advance of the jury
 8
     selection. And then it's a question, if you have some
 9
10
     follow-up questions, you can ask some follow-up questions.
11
          Obviously, I'll let the lawyers do it. Just don't
     instruct on the law. Don't ask them how they judge the
12
13
     evidence. But, other than that, you can introduce yourselves
     to the jury so they know who you are.
14
15
          And we'll deal with that.
16
              THE CLERK: Should we set the jury selection for
17
    March 12th?
              MR. MORVILLO: There's already a scheduling order --
18
                 Christopher Morvillo for --
19
     I'm sorry.
20
              THE COURT: What's the scheduling order say?
              MR. MORVILLO: The scheduling order says March 13th
21
     for jury selection.
22
                          Then that's when it is.
23
              THE COURT:
              MR. MORVILLO: At least that's my recollection.
24
25
              THE COURT: Okay. Whatever we said.
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MR. MORVILLO: And, I believe, jury questionnaires are
 1
    proposed to the Court on January 10th.
 2
              THE COURT: That's great. Oh, good. So you've done
 3
     it all.
 4
 5
              MR. LINCENBERG: With respect to the questionnaire, if
     one of the questions is also going to serve the purpose of
 6
 7
     time-qualifying jurors, we would suggest that the Court advise
     them that the trial may go until the end of May.
 8
          And the reason I say the end of May is because if the
 9
     Government's estimating four weeks -- and let's just say that's
10
11
     five weeks, possibly, and there's going to probably be a
     lengthy Defense case -- and, frankly --
12
                          I think we'll say it will go into May.
13
              THE COURT:
              MR. LINCENBERG: We'll go into May?
14
15
              THE COURT:
                          Yeah.
16
              MR. LINCENBERG: That's fine. I'm just thinking, you
17
    know, the Defense doesn't want to be pressed because people
18
     have been told that they're --
              THE COURT: Well, I press the lawyers all the time.
19
20
     That's my -- I'm the presser.
21
                               Right. But my --
              MR. LINCENBERG:
                          No one does this better than I do.
22
              THE COURT:
23
                              My experience --
              MR. LINCENBERG:
              THE COURT: Your experience --
24
25
              MR. LINCENBERG: My experience is that what happens is
```

if a jury has been time-qualified for a certain time, and then 1 the judge starts getting nervous because we're approaching 2 that, that the pressure then hits the Defense because it's the 3 Defense case that goes later, and the pressure hits the jury 4 5 that they then, maybe, deliberate more quickly. 6 So my suggestion is just time-qualifying them through the 7 end of May. It doesn't mean the trial will go that long --THE COURT: Okay. I think what I'll probably say is 8 estimated -- I'll try to take a look at it, and try to use some 9 10 words that are weaselly enough that they can't say "I didn't 11 know about it." But it will be something like "in the neighborhood of two months." 12 If we start March 18th --13 MR. LINCENBERG: Between trial, deliberation --14 THE COURT: Well, I don't factor all that in. 15 16 the deliberations, that's --17 MR. LINCENBERG: Well, just in terms of the jury understanding how long they may be --18 THE COURT: If you ask for a lifetime commitment from 19 20 these people, you're not going to get it. 21 I'm not. But I just went through MR. LINCENBERG: this in Phoenix, where the jury was time-qualified. We lost a 22 week because of COVID in the middle of it anyways. 23 judge had to just tell them at the end: You're coming back for 24

25

two weeks longer than what I said.

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Well, I agree that it's better to deal
         THE COURT:
with this up front, rather than just -- okay. I'll figure out
what to say. I'll try to just think about it.
     But if you actually are telling me that you think that the
presentation of your case will last a month -- that's what
you're telling me.
         MR. LINCENBERG: I'm suggesting that the Court
anticipate that the Defense case may last as long as the
Prosecution case, even if we have fewer witnesses. If both of
our clients testify, it's going to be, probably, fairly
lengthy, and there's other witnesses and so forth. So better
safe than sorry.
         THE COURT:
                    Okay. I couldn't agree with you more.
You're absolutely right. I don't want to try this twice.
     I don't think anybody wants to try it twice. Some people
may not want to try it once. So there we are.
     Yes, Mr. Morvillo?
         MR. MORVILLO: Your Honor, I'm just agreeing. I think
there will be clarity as we move forward --
         THE COURT: I always hope for clarity. Rarely do I
get it, but I hope for it.
         MR. MORVILLO: I mean, I'm optimistic that 80 will
become 20.
         THE COURT:
                     There you go.
         MR. MORVILLO: Maybe that's over-optimism.
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THE COURT:
                          No, it's not. I like that optimism.
 1
 2
     Yeah.
            Perfect.
              MR. MORVILLO: That will fit in with the schedule that
 3
     we're talking about.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                  Okay.
          Anything else that anybody wants to say?
 6
 7
          I will -- when am I seeing everybody again?
              MR. MORVILLO: I think the next pretrial conference is
 8
 9
     February 21st.
10
              THE COURT: So everybody have a pleasant holiday.
          Good luck on all those depositions.
11
              MR. REEVES: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you very
12
13
     much.
14
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
15
                   (Proceedings adjourned at 2:47 p.m.)
                                 ---000---
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. DATE: Saturday, December 2, 2023 Kuth home to Ruth Levine Ekhaus, RMR, RDR, FCRR, CSR No. 12219 Official Reporter, U.S. District Court